United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property						
historic name George H. Nettleton Home						
other names/site number <u>n/a</u>						
2. Location						
street & number 5125 Swope Parkway						
city or town Kansas City		[n/a] vicinity				
state Missouri code MO county	Jackson code 095	zip code <u>64130</u>				
3. State/Federal Agency Certification						
As the designated authority under the National Historic F [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility National Register of Historic Places and meets the proceopinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the Nasignificant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)	Preservation Act, as amended, I hereb meets the documentation standards for dural and professional requirements tional Register criteria. I recommend	oy certify that this or registering properties in the set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my that this property be considered				
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. E	Blackwell/Deputy SHPO	Date				
Missouri Department of Natural Resources State or Federal agency and bureau						
In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)						
Signature of certifying official/Title						
State or Federal agency and bureau						
4. National Park Service Certification						
I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date				
[] entered in the National Register See continuation sheet [].						
[] determined eligible for the National Register						
See continuation sheet []. [] determined not eligible for the						
National Register. I removed from the						
National Register I other, explain						
See continuation sheet [].						

5.Classification					
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	,	Number of R Contributing	esources w Noncontrib	ithin Property
[X] private [] public-local [] public-State	[X] building(s) [] district [] site		1	0	buildings
[] public-State	[] structure [] object		0	0	sites
	[] object		0	0	structures
			0	0	objects
			1	0	Total
Name of related multiple property	operty listing.	р	umber of con reviously liste egister.		
			0		_
6. Function or Use					
Historic Function Health Care/sanitarium		-	ent Functions int/not in use	.	
	— — —				
7. Description					
Architectural Classification		Mate	rials		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Colonial Revival	_	found walls	dation stone brick stone		
		root other	slate		
	- -				

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8.Statement of Significance		
Applicable National Register Criteria	Areas of Significance	
[X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history	Health/Medicine	
[] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.		
[] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Periods of Significance	
[] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.		
Criteria Considerations	Significant Dates	
Property is:	n/a	
[] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.		
[] B removed from its original location.	Significant Person(s)	
[] C a birthplace or grave.	n/a	
[] D a cemetery.		
[] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Auto and According to	
[] F a commemorative property.	Cultural Affiliation	
[] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	TV d	
	Architect/Builder Wilder and Wight	
	Wight and Wight	
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuate.) 9. Major Bibliographic References	ation sheets.)	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this Previous documentation on file (NPS):	s form on one or more continuation sheets.) Primary location of additional data:	
[] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	[X] State Historic Preservation Office	
[] previously listed in the National Register	[] Other State Agency [] Federal Agency	
[] previously determined eligible by the National Register	[] Local Government	
[] designated a National Historic Landmark	[] University	
[] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	[X] Other:	
#	Name of repository: Kansas City Public Library	
[] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record		

10.Geographical Data Acreage of Property 2.04 acres **UTM References** A. Zone Northing B. Zone Easting Easting Northing 15 366740 4321540 C. Zone Northing D. Zone Easting Easting Northing [] See continuation sheet **Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) **Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) 11. Form Prepared By name/title <u>Cydney E. Millstein</u> organization Architectural and Historical Research, L.L.C. date June 7, 1999 street & number P.O. Box 22551 telephone 816/363-0567

state MO

zip code 64113

Additional Documentation

city or town Kansas City

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Jeffrey E. Smith Investment Company,	L.C.	
street & number 11000 Airport Drive, Bldg. #	1. South Wing	telephone <u>573/443-2021</u>
city or town Columbia	state_MO	zip code <u>65205</u>

NPS Form 10-900-a 0018 (8-86)

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The George H. Nettleton Home Jackson County, MO

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SUMMARY

The George H. Nettleton Home, 5125 Swope Parkway, designed by local Kansas City architects Wilder and Wight, was constructed in 1915-1917. An addition by Wight and Wight was constructed in 1939. The 2 1/2 story brick Colonial Revival building is located on an irregular tract fronting 227' on Swope Parkway to the west and Cleveland Street to the east. The lot is 448' deep on the north boundary and 336' deep on the south and slopes down to the west, overlooking a valley.1 A high retaining wall of uncoursed dry-laid stone marks the south boundary. The Nettleton Home is sited within a residential neighborhood consisting of early twentieth century single-family residences and contemporary, multiple-family, lowincome housing. In good condition, the Nettleton Home has retained the majority of its historic features to convey its historic significance. Its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association has been retained.

ELABORATION

Exterior

An accurate contemporary account generally describes the design of the residence:

> The plans call for a Virginia colonial type of architecture, the building to be fireproof and of reinforced concrete construction with tapestry brick exterior. The building will be an "H" in shape, 144 feet by 152 feet and will contain from fifty to sixty rooms for the accommodation of the Nettleton home family. The rooms will be 11x12 feet in size and each will have a large closet. A grand staircase will lead to the second floor opposite the main floor entrance.2

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The Nettleton Home is designed in the Eclectic Colonial Revival style, a mixture of Adam, Early Classical, and Greek Revival elements. The plan consists of a five-ranked, side-gable central block with a full height four-column portico. The corners of the block are accentuated by smooth white stone quoins of the same material as the elaborate keystone lintels and sills of the eight over one double-hung, sash windows. Although the building is currently boarded-up, the fenestration features are still extant and in good condition. Flanking the block are slightly recessed two-story wings which tie into the transverse arms of the "H" form, with a roof pitch which matches the shallower pitch of the transverse arms, rather than that of the more steeply-raked central block. Within the eastern court is the hipped roof dining hall measuring 42 x 42 feet, with side-by-side casement windows of eight panes with working four-pane transoms above. Prominent, brick exterior chimneys are located at the north and south facades.

Materials

The "tapestry brick" referred to in the description from 1915 is a rug-faced brick of varying shades of red and reddish-brown laid with raked joints in a Flemish bond. The number of stretchers employed decreases as one moves from the front to the back of the structure, a cost-saving technique. Similarly the elaborate lintels and white-painted wood trim are simplified on the sides and the lintels disappear altogether on the back elevations. The same eight-over-one, double-hung windows are used throughout most of the structure, the exceptions being noted below. The roof is clad in green slate shingles, with intact copper flashing, complete with green patina.

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Central Block/Main Entrance

The main entrance of the George H. Nettleton Home faces west. The simple colossal Doric columns of the main facade are fluted, and support a wide entablature with a frieze bearing the inscription "George R. Nettleton Home." The modillioned cornice of the central block was originally crowned by a painted wood balustrade consisting of a run of vertical stiles alternating with decorative "X" shaped sections. This feature is no longer extant. Three gabled wood-clad dormers with broken pediments above arched multipaned windows are symmetrically-placed at the main facade; the central unit is a Palladian dormer window, flanked by arched dormer windows with decorative wood keystones. The five gabled dormers at the east facade are simplified versions of those of the main facade, although the central dormer is occupied by a door for roof access and the adjacent one to the south is extended to the elevator tower rising from the east facade to provide access to the penthouse.

The elliptical fanlight and sidelights with lead tracery surrounding the main entrance are characteristic Adamesque Revival elements. Slender classical columns, equal in height to the sidelights carry the narrow entablature which recesses slightly over the door. The elliptical arch of the fanlight is toped by the same nested-keystone element of the window lintels. A series of concrete steps flanked by curved, wrought-iron open railings leads to the main entrance.

Porches

As originally designed, the west ends of the "H" are finished with two-story, end-gable porches of painted wood elaborated with cornice-line modillions; four square columns support the wide entablature and unadorned pediment of each unit. The railings of

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both stories utilize the same decorative design of the original roofline balustrade of the central block. The west arms of the "H" rest solidly upon a basement story punctuated by the same eight over one double-hung, sash windows used for the first and second levels.

In 1939, the south wing was extended 73 feet to the east, which added another sixteen rooms.³ Terminating the extension at the eastern end is a two-storied porch nearly identical to those on the west. This unit had been proposed in the original plans, but for reasons unknown, it was not executed during the first construction phase.⁴

Terrace

A series of concrete steps flanked by solid stone railings reaches the wide terrace of the main façade. Facing west, the walled terrace originally featured seasonal plantings and was a place for residents to sit, relax and enjoy the fresh air.

Interior

Opposite the entrance door of the central block is the double-height entry hall which features a wide, carpeted staircase with dark-stained wood railing. Above the stairway on the east wall are large casement windows with fifteen-panes surmounted by transoms with three and six panes. Overlooking the original rail from the west is a band of square-paned windows.

A wide corridor centered on the east wall of the entry hall, passes under the stairs, down a window-lit corridor to the dining hall. A similar corridor connects the dining room to the kitchen in the north wing. On all four sides, the otherwise freestanding dining room has large casement windows similar to those over the stairs in

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the entrance hall. The room is simply detailed with white-painted

the entrance hall. The room is simply detailed with white-painted woodwork and ceiling beams.

At the west end of the south wing is the living room, measuring 28 x 45 feet, with white-painted woodwork, ceiling beams and large classical fireplace surround. The room has access to the west porch and to the sunroom to the south, which was added to the south of the living room at the same time as the extension to the south wing in 1939, and is accessible both from the living room and the main north-south corridor of the building. The sunroom has a door to the outside and, like the dining room, has large casement windows.

Below the living room, in the partially elevated basement story, is a theater with sloping floor and raised stage, with eight over one double-hung, sash windows on the north, west, and south walls, visible on the facade.

The north half of the upper floor was occupied by the infirmary, with single- and double-occupancy rooms, with a small dining room and lounge at the east end of the wing. In the south wing, above the living room is a smaller sitting room with a nicely detailed fireplace, which uses the same chimney as that of the living room. The rest of the second floor is occupied by resident rooms. The attic story of the central block housed an employee lounge behind the Palladian dormer window.

Future Plans

Currently there are proposed plans for the renovation and adaptive reuse of the George H. Nettleton Home. Future plans include renovation of the fenestration, main entrance and common areas of the first floor and modernization of the apartment

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quarters. These plans are being prepared by Rosemann and Associates, Kansas City, Missouri, in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for The Treatment of Historic Properties. Once the proposed plans are completed, they will be submitted to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office for review.

¹Kansas City Star, March 14, 1915, np. Cf. Kansas City Star, October 29, 1914, np.

 $^{^{2}}Ibid.$

³Kansas City Star, October 1, 1939, np.

⁴Kansas City Star, March 14, 1915, np.

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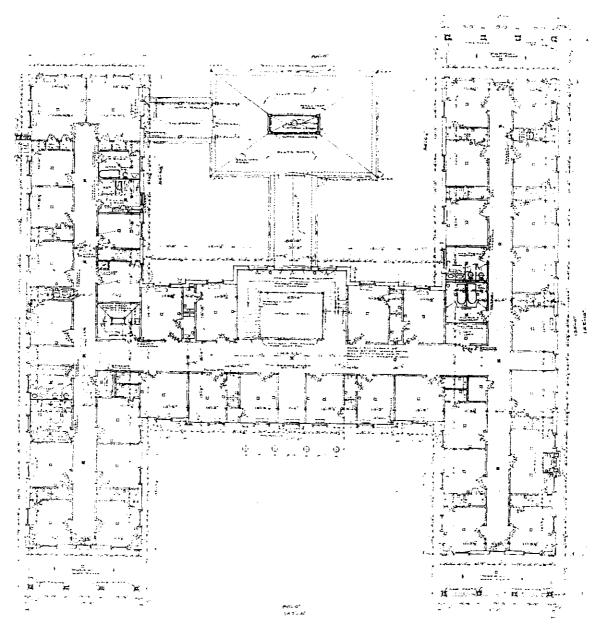
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The George H. Nettleton Home, Typical Floor Plan. Wilder and Wight, July 30, 1915.



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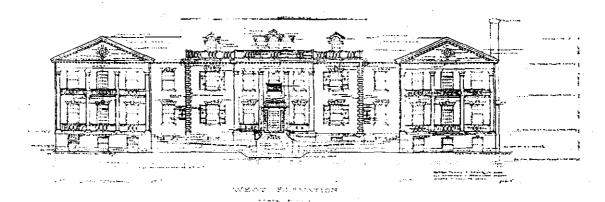
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The George H. Nettleton Home, East and West Elevations. Wilder and Wight, July 30, 1915.





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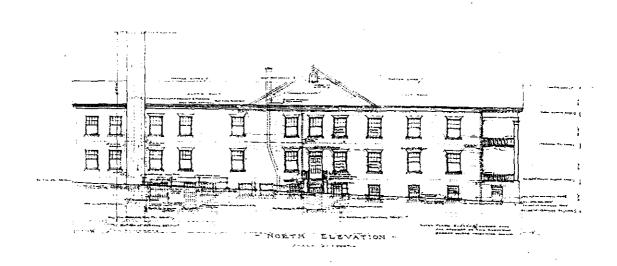
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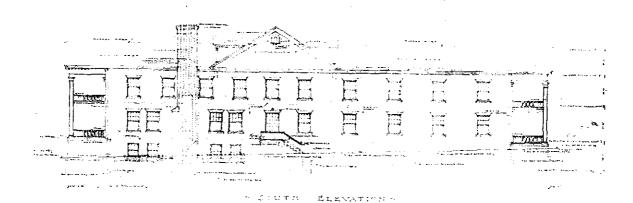
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The George H. Nettleton Home, North and South elevations. Wilder and Wight, July 30, 1915.





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SUMMARY

The George H. Nettleton Home, 5125 Swope Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and is locally significant in the following area: HEALTH/MEDICINE: Established in 1900 by Julia Nettleton the George H. Nettleton Home was one of the earliest nursing home facilities in Kansas City built for the exclusive care and comfort of the aged. A cadre of concerned citizens who organized fund drives to raise the \$98,000 to construct the building financed the home, constructed between 1915 and 1917. Its long association with many prominent Kansas Citians ensured the continued success of the Nettleton Home until its closing in 1999. The period of significance is 1917-1949, the end date established by the arbitrary fifty-year limit.

ELABORATION

The Origins of the George H. Nettleton Home: The Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.)

The rapid growth in Kansas City in the last part of the nineteenth century resulted in a large transient population and serious social problems.¹ The city suffered from the depression of 1873, a flood in 1881, and a major collapse of the real estate market in 1889.² These hardships were addressed by a number of charity organizations, newly formed to face the city's growing needs, and among these organizations were a number formed by women.³ The suffrage movement was strong during this period of history, bringing with it a sense that "women could make their impact felt on the problems of the time."⁴ The Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) was one of several women's organizations active in Kansas City in the 1880's.⁵

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The W.C.T.U. was founded in the 1860s in Hillsborough, Ohio. Although the W.C.T.U. primarily aligned itself with the Temperance Movement, it was also one of the country's earliest organizations to involve itself in social welfare activities. The Union "rescued wayward girls and lost boys, conducted research into the cause of alcoholism, started hospitals to care for chronic drunks and societies to look after their wives and children." The members of the Union were sometimes described "...like a million mothers over the land."

Kansas City and the establishment of The George H. Nettleton Home The plight of homeless women and girls did not escape the attention of the W.C.T.U. either, as this was an organization that, very early on, recognized the need for facilities to care for women in this predicament. In Missouri, at the 1887 convention of the W.C.T.U. in St. Louis, Mrs. Patti Moore, police matron of Kansas City, spoke to the assembly of the need for housing for homeless women and girls.8 A resolution was then passed to open a home for such women, and on December 26, 1890, the Women's Christian Temperance Union Industrial Home was opened in a rented house at Lowell and Independence avenues.9 The stated object of the Home was to provide shelter where "friendless women and children may receive aid, protection, and education in the industrial arts..."10 The home, at that time, provided care for homeless women and girls who were provided shelter and offered courses of instructions to better prepare them for their life outside after leaving.

The W.C.T.U. Industrial Home was moved in 1891 to a location at 29th and Cherry streets, and the name was changed to the Frances E. Willard Industrial Home Association, in honor of the national president of the W.C.T.U.¹¹ Then in August 1894 the management of the Home was handed over to a group of women

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from fifteen local churches. Under new articles of incorporation the name was changed, once again, to the Protestant Home for Aged and Homeless Women and Girls.¹²

Throughout all of these changes, the goals of the Home remained the same. It was a place where women of any age in need of shelter could find a place to stay, and assistance in finding employment.¹³ As the Home continued in operation, it became apparent that the need for assistance to elderly women was great, and as more and more such women found shelter there, it was increasingly thought of as a place primarily for the elderly.¹⁴ The number of older residents continued to grow and the need for more space was an ongoing problem.¹⁵

Aware of the growing concern for the state of affairs at the "Protestant Home", Mrs. Julia Nettleton donated her residence to the shelter in March 1900. In 1891, she and her husband George H. Nettleton had built a two-story brick house at 626 Pennsylvania, in Kansas City's fashionable Quality Hill residential district. George Nettleton, a native of Massachusetts and a civil engineer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was a well-respected man in Kansas City. He began his career at the age 26, and distinguished himself in the railroad business; additionally, he was instrumental in the construction of the Hannibal Bridge over the Missouri River.¹⁶ At the time of his death in 1896, Nettleton was the President and General Manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Santa Fe Railroad.¹⁷ After her husband's death, Julia Nettleton sought to pay homage to him with a living tribute. Thus, the gift of their former estate for use as a retirement home for women was an appropriate sentiment.

The name of the Home was then changed at last to the George

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H. Nettleton Home for Aged Women in June 1900. The object of the association officially shifted from providing shelter for women and girls to providing a home for aged women. The Nettleton Home could accommodate thirty women in its new quarters and it was soon filled to capacity. By October 1914, the waiting list for the home was so long that it took at least three years for an applicant to be admitted. And to complicate matters, the progress of the city's industrial district to the west of the bluffs soon surrounded the Nettleton home with factories and trains, producing noise and smoke that was felt to be detrimental to the residents health. As a consequence of the factors, many felt it was time to look for a new location.

In 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Swinney purchased a tract of land for the construction of a new building for the Nettleton Home on Swope Parkway at 51st Street.²¹ Edward Swinney was the president of the First National Bank, and he and his wife were active supporters of the Home.²² Mrs. Swinney was an early contributor to the Home, and was involved with it throughout her lifetime, serving over the years as a member of the board of managers, a member of the building committee, vice-president, and then president.²³ The 1939 south wing addition was constructed in her memory.²⁴

The Swinneys headed a building committee that eventually raised \$98,000 for the construction of a new facility on the property they donated. The directors of the home hoped to double the capacity of the home with the construction of the new building.²⁵ The Kansas City architecture firm of Wilder and Wight was employed to design the new facility. The architects were confronted with a site that encompassed an irregular tract of ground with a frontage of 227 feet on Swope Parkway and Cleveland

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Avenue and 336 feet on the south. There was also a rise on the land beginning west at the Swope Parkway frontage. Wilder and Wight confronted the irregularities of the site by designing an "H" shaped building, which allowed for a highly dramatic vista when viewed from Swope Parkway. As originally planned, the design for the new building included such amenities as a large living room with southern exposure and elegant furnishings, large private rooms equipped with their own closets, an infirmary for five patients, and a small room for the residents to do some of their own laundry.²⁶ These features were part of the plan to make the residents feel at home in the new building and lend a residential air to an institutional setting.²⁷

In 1939, the south wing was extended to provide sixteen additional rooms and a two-story porch. At that same time, a sun parlor was added adjacent to the living room. Wight and Wight, the successor firm to Wilder and Wight, designed these additions.²⁸

The George H. Nettleton Home continued in operation at their Swope Parkway location until the building was sold in 1999. Throughout this eighty-two year period, countless persons contributed their time and resources to the Home. The list of contributors includes such important Kansas City figures as Patti Moore, Police Matron; Julia Nettleton, benefactor; Ida Lee Swinney, benefactor and president of the Nettleton Home; Mrs. William D. Wight, Nettleton Home president; Mary Rockwell Hook, Life Member of the Nettleton Home and a prominent Kansas City architect; and Lucy Stowe Bigelow, Nettleton Home president. Additionally, the Kansas City Athenaeum, the Junior League of Kansas City, and the Women's City Club contributed to the success of the George H. Nettleton Home over the years.

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The Architectural Firm of Wilder and Wight/Wight and Wight

The firm of Wilder and Wight and the predecessor firm Wight and Wight were responsible for many of the Kansas City area's most prominent, monumental, Classically-inspired buildings. Edward T. Wilder and Thomas Wight (1874-1949) opened their architectural firm in Kansas City in 1904. Wilder was born in Topeka, Kansas, while Wight was from Halifax, Nova Scotia. Both men apprenticed at the prestigious firm of McKim, Mead and White in New York before moving to Kansas City.

While in their first year of practice, Wilder and Wight designed the First National Bank (10th and Baltimore Avenue, 1904-06) and later was responsible for Redemptorist Church (3333 Broadway, 1908); The Edwin W. Shields Residence (5110 Cherry Street, 1909) and a building for The Groves Brothers Real Estate Mortgage Company (1717-21 Walnut Street, 1912).

William Drewin Wight (1882-1947), brother of Thomas, was literally to follow in his elder brother's footsteps. In 1900, William Wight began working for the firm of McKim, Mead and White (Thomas had worked for the firm from 1892-1904). After ten years, Wight moved to Kansas City to join his brother in practice. Though Wilder had retired in 1912, the firm did not officially change its name until 1916 when the firm became known as Wight and Wight.

The firm was commissioned to design some of the Kansas City metropolitan area's major commissions. These include the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art (4525 Oak, 1930-1933); the Kansas City Life Insurance Company building (3520 Broadway, 1923-24); the Jackson County Courthouse (415 E. 12th Street, 1934); and Kansas City's City Hall (414 E. 12th Street, 1935-36). Wight and Wight was

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also responsible for the design of the Wyandotte County Courthouse (Kansas City, Kansas, 1925-1927).

The firm of Wight and Wight remained active until William Wight suffered a heart attack, which led to his death one week later on October 29, 1947. Less than two years later, on October 6, 1949, Thomas Wight passed away at the age of seventy-five.

¹Douglas Kingsbury. A Brief History of Philanthropy in Kansas City. (Kansas City: The Clearinghouse for Mid-continent Foundations, 1980), 10.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

⁵ Thid

⁶Page Smith. Daughters of the Promised Land. (New York: Little Brown and Company, 1970), 253-54.

⁷Ibid., 255.

⁸Sue Thompson. "History of the Home," The George H. Nettleton Home 1890-1990: 100 Years of Women Caring for Other Women. (Prairie Village: Showcase Publishing, Inc., [1990], 6. Hereinafter cited as The Nettleton Home Centennial. See also: Kansas City Star, December 8, 1940.

^{&#}x27;The Nettleton Home Centennial, 6.

 $^{^{10}\,^{\}text{N}}$ Articles of Incorporation of The Women's Christian Temperance Union Industrial Home," December 26, 1890.

¹¹The Nettleton Home Centennial, 6. See also: Frances E. Willard Industrial Home Association (Amended Constitution of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Industrial Home), December 9, 1893.

¹²The Nettleton Home Centennial, 6. See also: The Protestant Home for Aged and Homeless Women and Girls (Amended Constitution of the Frances E. Willard Industrial Home Association), August 3, 1894.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Kansas City Star, December 8, 1940, n.p. See also: The Nettleton Home Centennial, 6.

¹⁵ Ibid.

 $^{^{16}}$ Ibid.

¹⁷Mary Elizabeth Adams. "George H. Nettleton", in Nettleton Home Centennial, 8-10. See also: "George H. Nettleton," The United States

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Biographical Dictionary. (New York, Chicago, and Kansas City: United States Biographical Publishing Company, 1978), 474-476.

¹⁸Nettleton Home Centennial, 10. See also Kansas City Star, June 27, 1900; George H. Nettleton Home for Aged Women (Amended Constitution of The Protestant Home for Aged and Homeless Women and Girls), July 2, 1900.

Kansas City Star, October 29, 1914.

²⁰Kansas City Journal, March 14, 1915.

 21 Ibid.

²²Judy Wempe. "His Greatest Gift: Community Spirit," in Nettleton Home Centennial, 24.

 $^{23} Joan\ Johnson.$ "Women of Yesterday, Their Gifts Today," in Nettleton Home Centennial, p. 30. See also Kansas City Star, December 8, 1940. $^{24} Ibid.$

²⁵Kansas City Star, October 29, 1914.

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Nettleton Home Centennial, 30.

²⁸Kansas City Star, November 26, 1940.

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- 1. Articles of Incorporation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Industrial Home, December 26, 1890.
- 2. Articles of Incorporation Amended Constitution of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Industrial Home, December 9, 1893.
- 3. Articles of Incorporation Amended Constitution of the Frances E. Willard Industrial Home Association, August 3, 1894.
- 4. Articles of Incorporation Amended Constitution of The Protestant Home for Aged and Homeless Women and Girls, July 2, 1900.
- 5. Articles of Incorporation-Amended Constitution of The George H. Nettleton Home-Revised and Adopted, January 25, 1956.

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- Kansas City, Missouri Ordinance No. 5578 designating The George H. Nettleton Home a Kansas City Historic Landmark, July 27, 1983.
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Verbal Boundary Justification

Marguerite Heights Lot 1 and the North 50 Feet of Lot 2 and the South 50 Feet of North 100 Feet of East 130 Feet of Lot 2.

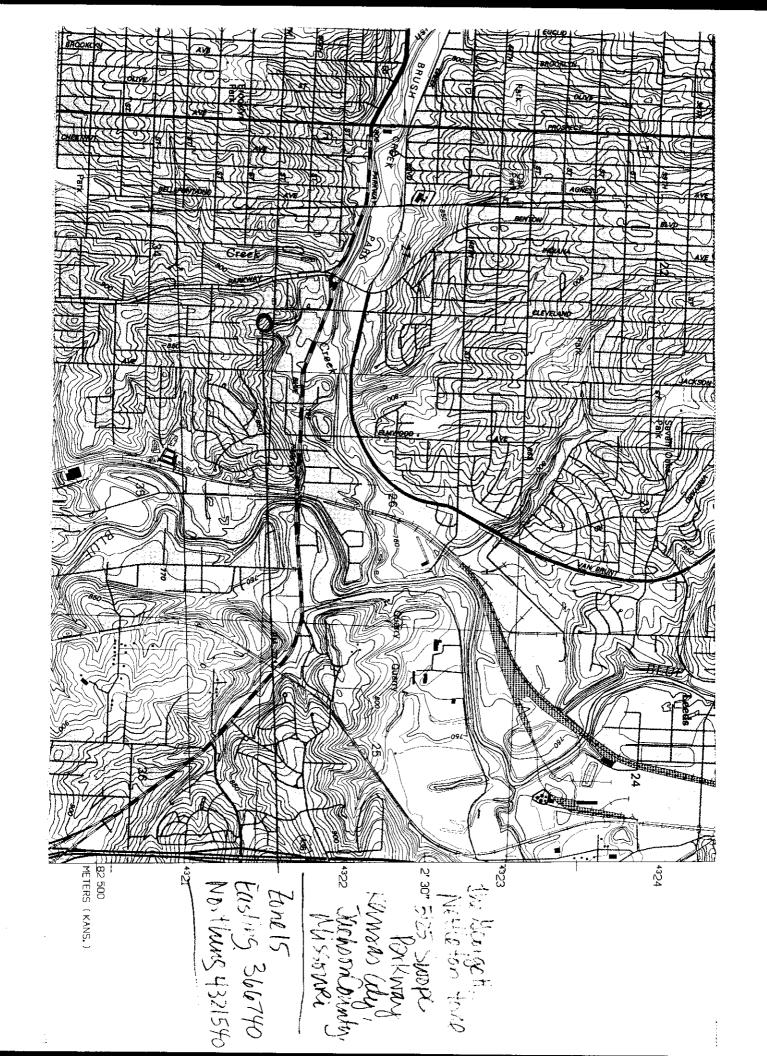
Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with The George H. Nettleton Home.

Key to Photographs

(Photographer: John W. Gutowski, Kansas City, Missouri; all 2 1/4 negatives are the property of Architectural and Historical Research, L.L.C., Kansas City, Missouri.) May-June 1999.

- 1. Main or west façade, view looking east.
- 2. Main or west façade, view looking east.
- 3. North façade; view looking southeast.
- 4. North façade and a portion of the east facade, view facing southwest.
- 5. East façade and a portion of the north façade of the south wing, view facing south.
- 6. East façade, view facing west.
- 7. East façade, south wing, view facing west.
- 8. East and south façades, view facing northwest.
- 9. Detail of the south façade, view facing northeast.
- 10. Detail of the south façade, view facing southwest.
- 11. Main entrance, first story, view facing west.
- 12. Main Lobby and stairwell, first story, view facing south.
- 13. Living Room, first story, view facing south.
- 14. Dining Hall, first story, view facing east.





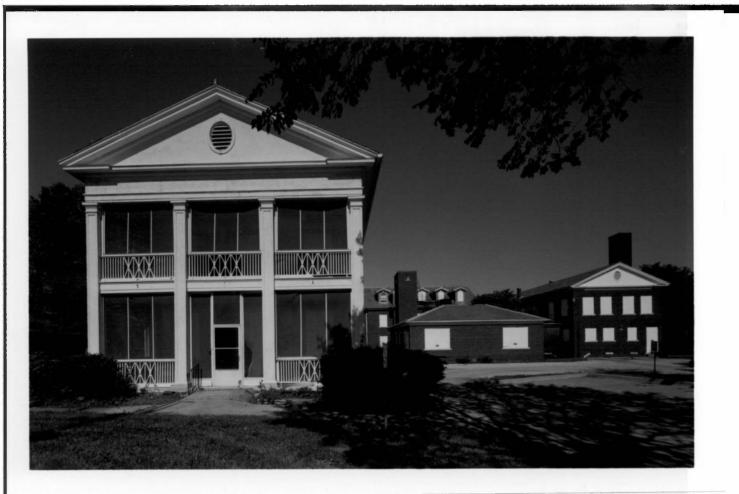


























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